



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1867

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

SIGHT SAVING
is a science which has become perfect through the labours of eminent men, whose discoveries have made it possible to bring you sight to its natural state by the use of accurate lenses.

N. LAZARUS.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
25, Queen's Road, HONGKONG.
Prescriptions accurately filled.

No. 19,193

號二十九百一千九萬一第

日一十月十年未己

HONGKONG

TUESDAY

二拜禮

號二月二拾年捌國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 37½ lbs. net.
In Bags 50 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS

in PRICE of
LIQUEURS, GINS.

STOUT &c.
in addition to

10% DISCOUNT

ON ACCOUNT OF HIGH RATE OF EXCHANGE.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone No. 75.

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. O. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.

**THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,**
Nos. 5-6, Beaconfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS

**GLASS, ENAMEL, CHINA, BOARD AND
MIRROR, MAKER.**
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
UNDER TAKEN.
TELEPHONE 1219.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 "	to 9.30 " " 10 "
9.30 "	to 11.00 " " 15 "
11.30 "	to 12.45 p.m. " 15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 " " 10 "
1.15 "	to 1.45 " " 15 "
1.45 "	to 2.15 " " 10 "
2.15 "	to 3.00 " " 15 "
3.00 "	to 3.30 " " 10 "

NIGHT CASE
5.50 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 30 minutes
8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

Extra Cars—11.00 Midnight.

SATURDAY

SUNDAY	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 "	to 11.00 a.m. " 10 "
11.30 "	to 12.00 noon " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 " "	" 15 "
3.30 " to 5.00 " "	" 10 "
5.00 " to 6.00 " "	" 15 "
6.30 " to 8.00 " "	" 10 "

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
No Season Tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUGHES & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1919, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through Express	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through Express	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Through Express	No. 13 Local	No. 14 Through Express	No. 15 Local	No. 16 Through Express	No. 17 Local	No. 18 Through Express	No. 19 Local	No. 20 Through Express
CANTON (at She Tau)	dep.	7.30	8.45	10.00	11.15	12.30	1.45	3.00	4.15	5.30	6.45	8.00	9.15	10.30	11.45	1.00
SEK LUNG	arr.	7.45	8.55	10.10	11.25	12.40	1.55	3.10	4.25	5.40	6.55	8.10	9.25	10.40	11.55	1.10
Shum Chui	dep.	7.55	9.05	10.20	11.35	12.50	2.05	3.20	4.35	5.50	7.05	8.20	9.35	10.50	12.05	1.20
Shen Shui	dep.	8.05	9.15	10.30	11.45	13.00	2.15	3.30	4.45	6.00	7.15	8.30	9.45	11.00	12.15	1.30
Tai Po Market	dep.	8.15	9.25	10.40	11.55	13.10	2.25	3.40	4.55	6.10	7.25	8.40	9.55	11.10	12.25	1.40
Tai Po	dep.	8.25	9.35	10.50	12.05	13.20	2.35	3.50	5.05	6.20	7.35	8.50	10.05	11.20	12.35	1.50
Shen Shui	dep.	8.35	9.45	11.00	12.15	13.30	2.45	4.00	5.15	6.30	7.45	9.00	10.15	11.30	12.45	2.00
Shum Chui	dep.	8.45	9.55	11.10	12.25	13.40	2.55	4.10	5.25	6.40	7.55	9.10	10.25	11.40	12.55	2.10
SEK LUNG	arr.	8.55	10.05	11.20	12.35	13.50	3.05	4.20	5.35	6.50	8.05	9.20	10.35	11.50	13.05	2.20
CANTON (at She Tau)	arr.	9.05	10.15	11.30	12.45	14.00	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.00	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.00	13.15	2.30

UP TRAINS

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through Express	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through Express	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through Express	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through Express	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Through Express	No. 13 Local	No. 14 Through Express	No. 15 Local	No. 16 Through Express
Last Ferry	dep.	7.55	8.10	9.25	10.40	11.55	13.10	14.25	15.40	16.55	18.10	19.25	20.40	21.55	23.10	24.25
KOWLOON	dep.	8.05	8.20	9.35	10.50	12.05	13.20	14.35	15.50	17.05	18.20	19.35	20.50	22.05	23.20	24.35
Tai Po	dep.	8.15	8.30	9.45	11.00	12.15	13.30	14.45	16.00	17.15	18.30	19.45	21.00	22.15	23.30	24.45
Tai Po Market	dep.	8.25	8.40	9.55	11.10	12.25	13.40	14.55	16.10	17.25	18.40	19.55	21.10	22.25	23.40	24.55
Shen Shui	dep.	8.35	8.50	10.05	11.20	12.35	13.50	15.05	16.20	17.35	18.50	20.05	21.20	22.35	23.50	25.05
Shum Chui	dep.	8.45	9.00	10.15	11.30	12.45	14.00	15.15	16.30	17.45	19.00	20.15	21.30	22.45	24.00	25.15
SEK LUNG	arr.	8.55	9.10	10.25	11.40	12.55	14.10	15.25	16.40	17.55	19.10	20.25	21.40	22.55	24.10	25.25
CANTON (at She Tau)	arr.	9.05	9.20	10.35	11.50	13.05	14.20	15.35	16.50	18.05	19.20	20.35	21.50	23.05	24.20	25.35

* Will stop at Tai Po and Sheungau for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the services mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Fanning dep.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	Sha tau kok dep.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Sha tau kok arr.	8.00	12.00	2.30	6.00	Fanning arr.	7.05	10.30	1.05	5.00
	8.45	12.55	3.15	6.55		8.00	11.15	2.00	5.55

E. BAKER, Manager.

R. BAKER, Manager.

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No Season Tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUGHES & SON,
General Managers.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings: To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings: Commencing from Monday, November 24th, during the docking of the "SU TAI" and until further notice, the following will be the sailing of the Macao Steamers.

To Macao: Daily at 3 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.
From Macao: Daily at 3 p.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship.

"CITY OF NEWCASTLE."

Having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Shanghai Godowns of Hotel Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th November will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 7th December, 1919, or they will not be recognized.

All Broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the free storage period.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Company on December 1st, 1919.
Hongkong, November 23rd, 1919. (1919)

STRUTHERS & DIXON, (INC.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE.

THE Steamship.

"ELKHORN"

Having arrived from Seattle via ports, on November 24th, 1919, Consignees are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Shanghai Godowns of Hotel Wharf, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Receipt signed by the Superintendent of the Customs, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.
All Broken, chafed and damaged Cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on December 1st, 1919 by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Co.

All Claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Cargo undelivered on and after December 1st, 1919, will be subject to rent.
No Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.
STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.
Agent.
1st Floor, Fowell's Building,
15, Des Voeux Road, C.
Hongkong, November 24th, 1919. (1919)

GN' LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship.

"GLENAPP"

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Goods of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves and Godowns Company, Limited, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

The not cleared by Dec. 3rd, 1919, will be subject to rent.
All Broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Deane on Dec. 3rd, 1919, at 10 a.m.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented by 30th of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Fire Insurance will be effected by us in case of loss.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **ARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**
Agents.
Hongkong, November 24th, 1919. (1919)

THE Home Mail Steamer

"DILWARA"

Carrying His Majesty's Mail will be despatched from this port about DECEMBER 16TH, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, if available, secured before departure from Hongkong.
Bills and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the Co-acting Steamer for Marseilles and London.
Parcels will be received at the Office until 12 Noon the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., Apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
P. & O. S. N. Co.
Post Box 112,
83, Des Voeux Road Central.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

HOTEL MANSIONS.

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL

(To be opened January 1st, 1920).

J. H. TAGGART

Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNDRY MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone No. 373.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL

Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 feet above sea level.

15 minutes from landing stage.

Under the Management of

MRS. BLAIR.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL, CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession, Shamoen.

The only European Hotel in Canton.

Guides and Chairs provided.

Every information, and special attention given



Dance music always ready
wherever there is a Victrola

PRICES from \$49.50

20% discount for cash on Victrolas.

25% discount for cash on Records.

10% discount on monthly accounts.

MOUTRIE'S

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

For 3 days—

SPECIAL OFFER

OF

Men's Ceylon Flannel

PYJAMAS

\$5.00 per suit

3 suits for \$13.50

Don't miss this bargain.

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VUEX ROAD. Telephone 28.

If you happen to want a Cigar make a point of calling at the undermentioned store where you will get the pride of the Philippines the "IMPERIO DEL MUNDO" & "EL PALACIO" at the cheapest rate obtainable owing to favourable exchange.

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions.

Tel. 151.

IF YOU ARE A HAMMOND USER

you need not buy a new typewriter when the type gets worn; new sets of type are inexpensive, and can be put on in 30 seconds. Two sets of type are provided with each machine, others to any quantity may be purchased separately.

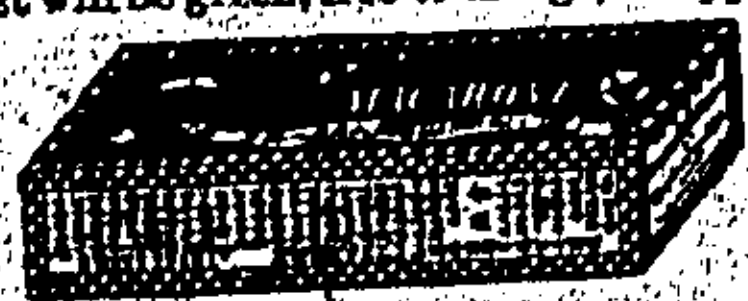
Simply by turning a wheel, you may change from English to Russian, from Gothic type to Copperplate, or a whole variety of others. There are over 300 varieties of type produced for use on the Hammond typewriter. All or any may be used by any one machine.

This is but one of the many unique features of the HAMMOND TYPEWRITER. See us demonstrate to you its further advantages.

Messrs. BREWER & CO.,
(Sole Agents: Hongkong.)

TO MAKE A DAINTY MEAL.

Buy "ROOSTER BRAND" Macaroni, Vermicelli, Egg-Noodles, Pasta Stars and other kinds of Soup Stuffs from us. All our Pasta Products, made in a new, well-ventilated and modern style factory, are pure, wholesome and of excellent quality. Obtainable from all our Agents everywhere. Samples and Price List will be given, free of charge, on application to our Head Office.



THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: No. 41 & 43, Cross Street, Central Hongkong, Tel. No. 1220.
BRANCH OFFICE: Nos. 430 and 431, Nanking Road, Shanghai, China.

NAGASAKI HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT WORKS.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE PROJECT.

Governor Shimada, of Nagasaki-ken, who returned to Nagasaki recently from Tokyo, where he had been principally in connection with harbour improvement works and other local projects, confirmed the approval of the plan by the Japanese Financial Department.

With regard to the other local questions, the Governor is quoted as saying that request for the state aid of improvement work of the fishing port of Tomiye, Goto Islands, was rejected by the financial Department. The latter's approval was obtained, however, on the State grant of ¥30,000 for three consecutive years of the steamship service between Nagasaki and Tsushima island. The cost of the Nagasaki harbour improvement works was originally estimated at ¥1,300,000, of which the Government will contribute half. The actual expenses will be much larger, probably, owing to the increase in the cost of materials and wages. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has proposed to inaugurate an express Shanghai service with two 3,000-ton passenger liners, which will be newly built, probably by April, 1921, and there is much speculation and competition between Nagasaki and Moji, as to which of the latter ports be preferred as the Japan port of the express service. The question has not yet been decided, apparently, as the Japanese Communications Department is also interested in the project. Now that the Nagasaki harbour improvement scheme is expected to be materialized there is a hope of Nagasaki securing that advantage.

BELGIUM NEEDS \$2,000,000.

FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Reconstruction of educational and religious institutions, which were destroyed by the Germans in Belgium, will require \$2,000,000, Cardinal Mercier estimated in a letter received by Mayor Peters on October 11th. The letter was written by the Belgian prime minister in response to a request from the mayor for a statement of Belgium's needs.

The Cardinal wrote that Louvain University "is now in a financial condition analogous to bankruptcy" apart from the material loss involved in the destruction of its library and other buildings and that "expert opinion places the capital needed, outside the present resources of the university, at \$3,000,000." High schools and colleges, which "are heavily indebted," the Cardinal said, he estimated that from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 was needed by the 26 colleges and high schools in this diocese alone. "There are in Belgium about 800 churches which have been destroyed by the war or by incendiarism," Cardinal Mercier added, estimating that \$10,000 was needed by each for the erection of temporary structures.

OUR LATEST DESTROYER.

On October 10th, Messrs. J. Samuel White & Co., East Cowes, Isle of Wight, delivered to the Navy a new and powerful destroyer of the "W" class. She was built in the oldest shipyard on the Admiralty List and is named the *Witherington*. This name has not hitherto been applied to any war vessel, and commemorates a celebrated hero of the Battle of Chery Chase in 1388. H.M.S. *Witherington* was laid down on July 23, 1918, and launched on January 16th, 1919. She is of 1,450 tons displacement and 25,000 S.H.P. During extensive and satisfactory trials at Skelmorlie in the early part of September she attained a speed of 30 knots. The *Witherington* has an extraordinary armament and is fully equipped with Messrs. White's, her propelling machinery consisting of two Brown-Corrigated turbines, whilst her oil-fired boilers are the well-known White-Forster-Water Tube-boilers which are installed in the fastest vessel in the world, the U.S.A. destroyer *Cole* (speed 41.1 knots). The *Witherington's* armament consists of superimposed guns fore and aft, aircraft high angle guns and two sets of torpedo tubes amidships. A new and up-to-date warship, embodying every improvement of modern requirements, is the 71st torpedo vessel completed by the firm, several of which have earned a dying fame during the past war.

UNION CHURCH THREE-QUARTER CENTURY FUND.

The following further contributions have been received:—
Anonymous \$ 50
Sir Robert Ho Tung 50
Mr. J. Martin 50
Mr. G. P. Lambert 50
Mr. J. Hunter 50
Mr. G. Ringdale 50
Inspector T. J. Watt 50
Mr. A. Calvert 50
Amounts previously acknowledged 10,115
Total \$10,715

AMERICAN LADY'S WORK IN THE HEDJAZ.

A message from Jerusalem states that the Government of the Hedjaz has ordered Mrs. Anna Fisher, of the American Cross, to accept the post of permanent member of the department of the work with the rank of captain, in recognition of her valuable services in organizing a large orphanage at Damascus.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

CHINESE RESENT JAPANESE COMMUNICATION.

(ASIAN NEWS AGENCY.)

PEKING, November 23rd.
Owing to the publication of the private letter from Mr. Funatsu, Japanese Consul-General at Tientsin, to Mr. Chiang, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, concerning the unsuitability of Mr. Pich Yuch-ting for the post of Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin, both the Chinese and the Japanese authorities are feeling uneasy. There was a special conference between Minister Tien and Vice-Minister Chiang and the chief of the Commercial and Industrial Department this morning over this matter and the result was that Mr. Chen, Chief of the Commercial and Industrial Department, has been instructed to write to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin as follows:—

In view of the fact that the Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin and other cities is elected by the merchants in accordance with his past commercial experience and reputation, there is no reason for the Peking Government to interfere in the matter. But taking into careful consideration the existing relations between China and Japan, who are the nearest neighbours in the Far East and whose interests are interwoven with each other, and, also, in view of the importance of the duties of the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce who occupies an influential position in the Provincial Assembly of Chihli, Mr. Pien, in the performance of his duties, should exercise the greatest care and discretion so as not to do anything which may be misconstrued by our Japanese neighbours as detrimental to Sino-Japanese interests. At the time of writing, a strong petition has been received from the members of the Provincial Assembly of Chihli severely criticizing the illegal conduct of the Japanese Consul-General in demanding the removal of the Chairman of a properly constituted Chamber of Commerce, and that in accordance with international etiquette, the Peking Government should demand the withdrawal of Mr. Funatsu from Tientsin. But as the letter in question was a private communication from Mr. Funatsu to Mr. Chiang, and Mr. Pien will continue to occupy his chairmanship without change, the incident is considered to be closed by the Chinese authorities.

PEKING, November 23rd.

Immediately following the publication of the Presidential mandate with reference to the renunciation of autonomy by Outer Mongolia, there was a special conference of Mongolian Princes and Lamas in Peking in the Board of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs for the discussion of various matters. During the conference, Prince Kungshang and others bore testimony to the sincere appreciation of Russian friendship and support to Outer Mongolia and that the present situation had been entirely caused by the wild ambitions of the Burjats and "Attaman Semenov, who endeavoured to make Mongolia their own private property. Further, the Princes all agreed that Mongolian-Russian commercial and industrial relations are to be maintained with perfect friendship after the establishment of a stable government in Russia.

JAPANESE SEND MORE BATTLESHIPS TO FOOCHEW.

SHANGHAI, November 23rd.
The Japanese gunboat *Saga*, which was at Wuhu during the recent Sino-Japanese trouble there, has been ordered to proceed to Foochow from this port for the protection of the Japanese residents in that province. In addition to the *Saga*, one Japanese torpedo-destroyer has been ordered by the Japanese Government to call at Foochow on its way to Formosa on the urgent representation of the Japanese Consul-General at Foochow.

POSITION IN SIBERIA.

HANKU, November 22nd.
Peace and order have now been established in both Vladivostok and Irkutsk. General Gaidar, who is now in the hands of the Allies, will probably be sent back to Czechoslovakia and will not be handed over to the Russian authorities for trial, on account of his past valuable services to the Allied cause in Siberia. There has been no fighting after the occupation of Omak by the "Reds" on November 18th. It is intensely cold in Western Siberia so that it is hoped that the winter will force both sides to cease their hostilities. The Russians at Harbin are rather disheartened over the fall of Omak, but nevertheless they are of the opinion that the anti-Bolshevik war will not be terminated by the mere occupation of Omak by the "Reds." Owing to the efforts of the administration of the Chinese eastern railway, the financial situation is gradually returning to its normal condition. Hence the loss of Omak did not disturb the financial market here.

PAPUAN OIL FIELDS.

Hr Joseph Cook, the Minister of the Australian Navy, in a speech disclosed the existence of a new partnership between the Imperial Government of Great Britain and the Commonwealth for the efficient exploitation of the Papuan oil fields. The Imperial Government has the Commonwealth fifty thousand pounds sterling and selects the bidders.

ALLEGED MOTOR BANDITS ALLEGED ROBBER CHIEF IN COURT.

SEVEN CHARGES TO BE PRE-ferred AGAINST THEM.

The Magistracy was crowded, yesterday, when the three men who were arrested in connection with the motor raid that took place a few days ago in Kennedy Town were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, with committing an armed robbery at a money-changer's shop in Des Vaux Road. The three men adopted a nonchalant attitude in the dock and pleaded guilty when the charge was explained to them. Inspector Grant, who is in charge of the case, asked for a remand as the Crown Solicitor, who would prosecute, was framing six further charges against the men. The case was formally remanded till to-morrow.

ATTACK ON A BOAT.

WOMAN BOUND UP.

The following are additional facts of the armed robbery which took place in a boat at Aberdeen on Friday night. The woman who owns the boat has reported that at 7.30 p.m. on Friday, two men hired her boat, saying that they were going out on a picnic. After about ten minutes' rowing, one of them seized her by the throat while the other snatched a pair of silver bangles, afterwards robbed the till, the total value amounting to \$31. Before leaving, the men tied her up to the stern of the boat. She was rescued by another sampan some time later.

TANG CHI-YAO'S LATEST.

PROFITING IN COIN.

Word has reached the Peking Ministry of Finance from its agents in Yunnan that General Tang Chi-yao has begun to coin a new gold piece bearing his image on the face and having a face value of ten dollars. A proclamation has been published in the Yunnan Government *Gazette* stating that this coin is to be accepted everywhere as legal tender and prescribing penalties for those who refuse to handle it. In Peking financial circles it is understood, having an actual value of not more than six dollars in silver, and that the officials who have been charged with minting it are making heavy profits for themselves. Thus, in addition to adding one more form of currency to the already confused financial system of the province, the backers of the new coin are looting upon the public money that is worth 40 per cent less than is claimed for it. This is regarded as particularly unfortunate in view of the fact that Government experts are even now studying ways and means for placing China's coinage on a standard national basis; and the hope has been expressed here that the Canton Government may be induced to put a stop to the further circulation of the new gold piece by Tang Chi-yao and his agents.

S. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

The Bazaar Committee of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations and prizes for the bazaar to be held on next Sunday, December 7th:—

Mr. T. G. Fleming, \$5.
Mr. A. Weil 1 Primus Engineering Set.
Wang Hing 1 Silver Rickshaw.
Gracco - Egyptian
Tobacco Store 8 Briar Pipes.
Mrs. E. Coleman 1 Silk Dress.
Mrs. M. Willis 2 Flannel Petticoats.
Mackintosh & Co. 1 Set Links & Straps.
Komor & Komor 2 signed Raemaeker Pictures (framed),
8 toys, 6 antimony
boxes, 6 lamp
shades, 2 antimony
trays, 1 cigarette
case, 1 damascene
penholder, 1 pair
cuff links, 2 chess
boards, 1 statuette
fruit dish.

The Committee wish to thank specially Messrs. Komor & Komor for the two Raemaeker pictures.

FUKIEN TUCHUN'S REPORT.

In connection with the Fukien incident General Li Hou-chi, Tuchun of Fukien, has submitted the following report to the Peking Government.

"According to a statement from the Police, a large crowd of armed Japanese started a riot on November 16th in the Nantai Street, in this city, without any provocation. So far as is known, six students were wounded by the rioters, one seriously. The rioters also entered a tea house, and after smashing up its doors, windows and furniture, fired several shots. Police forces were told off to the scene to stop the riot, but the Japanese took no notice of them. The rioters also shot and wounded several men of the Emergency Corps. It is requested that the Government Lodge strong protest with the Japanese Legation in Peking against this outrage, so as to pacify the feelings of the people."

ATTACK ON A VILLAGE.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy, yesterday, and applied, on behalf of the Canton authorities, for the extradition of a Chinese, who is wanted for murder, robbery and kidnapping.

The Canton authorities state that on April 16th, a number of robbers, led by the fugitive, attacked a village in the neighbourhood of Canton, and after pillaging the place, kidnapped a man, who was very wealthy, and killed his daughter-in-law and a male servant. The men then disappeared and were not heard of again for some time, although the authorities offered large rewards for information leading to their arrest. In July, one of the robbers was discovered in Macao, where he was hiding. He was extradited to Canton and, later, information was received that the leader of the gang was living in Hongkong. As a result of communications between the Canton authorities and the local Police, the man was arrested.

The man, whom the robbers held in captivity, died as the result of an illness, brought about by ill-treatment. The robbers had set a ransom on him but, as it was an exorbitant sum, the relatives could not obtain his release.

One of the villagers stated that, on the night of the incident he was asleep when he was awakened by his wife, who stated that she had heard sounds of firing. He at once clambered on to the roof of his house to ascertain what was taking place. He noticed five men armed with revolvers and carrying torches, led by the fugitive. The robbers were leading the man, whom they afterwards held captive, and a woman. He was able to distinguish the robbers by the bright light of the torches.

The hearing was adjourned till to-day.

BIG HAUL OF OPIUM.

INGENIOUS ATTEMPT AT SMUGGLING.

A clever and ingenious attempt at smuggling opium, valued at \$10,340, was made on Saturday afternoon but was frustrated by the vigilance of Sergeant Bond. A Chinese, arrested in connection with the offence, was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday.

Mr. E. L. Agassiz appeared for the defence.

Sergeant Aris said that Sergeant Bond, who was on duty in the Police launch at Kennedy Town, noticed some signals passing between the *Sui Ann*, which was entering the harbour, and a launch which was steaming towards her. The sergeant kept a sharp look-out and saw something being thrown overboard. The sergeant immediately headed the Police launch in the direction of the splash and when he arrived at the place he noticed defendant in the sea, attempting to recover a parcel. A strange launch was anchored near by. The sergeant arrested defendant and searched the parcel, which was wrapped up in a bed-sheet to which two pillows were attached as floats. The opium was concealed inside the parcel.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till Wednesday.

ALLEGED EAR-RING SNATCHING.

CHINESE YOUNG LADY ASSAULTED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with snatching an imitation pearl earring from a Chinese lady, niece of Mr. Ng Hor-tze. Complainant stated that, on Saturday evening, she was going down Ladder Street, accompanied by three others, when she experienced a pain in her ear. She felt it and discovered that her earring was missing. Two of her servant maids, seeing defendant running away, raised an alarm, whereupon a Chinese constable pursued the man and arrested him. The earring was found by the side of a wall.

Defendant denied the snatching. Mr. Wood remanded the case for further enquiries.

RETURNING FROM BANISHMENT.

EXEMPLARY SENTENCE.

A Chinese was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with returning from banishment.

He was banished from the Colony for ten years last December, after having served two terms of imprisonment for larceny. He returned on Saturday and was arrested. His excuse was that he property. The Government Lodge strong protest with the Japanese Legation in Peking against this outrage, so as to pacify the feelings of the people."

Mr. Lindell sentenced defendant to 12 months' hard labour, and to four hours' work.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE PRISON JUDGE,
(MR. H. A. J. GOMPERTZ)]

MURDER OF AN INDIAN SOLDIER.

Bahadur Singh, a gunner in the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion, Royal Garrison Artillery, was indicted for the murder of Gunner Sucha Singh, of the same Corps, at Whitfield Barracks, Kowloon, in the early hours of September 8th.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., prosecuted. He said that he had been asked to undertake the case on behalf of the Crown; he was not acting as Attorney-General. Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, defended.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. Wong Kwong-tin, R. M. Austin, P. J. Taylor, S. Greenfield, L. A. Silva, A. H. da Silva, and U. M. Omar.

Mr. Pollock, in outlining the case for the prosecution, said that the chief witness, Dewa Singh, was sleeping in the barrack room at Whitfield Barracks, Kowloon, with a number of others, including the deceased and the accused, both of whom belonged to the Hongkong-Singapore R.G.A. and would be called for the prosecution. About 1.30 a.m., Dewa Singh was awakened by the sound of blows, as if someone was being struck.

Dewa Singh's bed was next to that of the deceased, and he saw the prisoner standing on the other side of the deceased's bed between the bed and the wall. Dewa Singh got up slowly and stood on the right side of his bed and called out, "Sucha Singh has been struck by Bahadur Singh." Dewa Singh called that out because he saw the prisoner holding a piece of iron piping in his right hand, and, further, saw that blood was flowing from the head of the deceased. "The prisoner walked across to his bed still holding the iron piping in his hand and then threw it out of the window." This piece of evidence could be corroborated by Gurdit Singh who was sitting up in his bed and who was in such a position that the prisoner must have thrown the piping past him (Gurdit Singh). Gurdit Singh would also corroborate the statement that Dewa Singh called out, "Sucha Singh has been struck by Bahadur Singh," and so, also, would Khya Singh, another gunner.

Accordingly, in respect of the two important facts, namely, as regards Dewa Singh having called out that Sucha Singh (deceased) had been struck by Bahadur Singh (prisoner) and as to the prisoner having had an iron piping in his hand which was thrown by him out of the window, Dewa Singh's evidence was corroborated by others who were in the room. Subsequently, Havildar Kishan Singh was called into the barrack room, where the occurrence had taken place, and was informed that Dewa Singh stated that Bahadur Singh had struck Sucha Singh. The prisoner denied having struck Sucha Singh, but he did not say (and this point was important in view of the statement, made later, in the Police Station) that Dewa Singh had struck Sucha Singh.

The prisoner's next statement was to the Adjutant, Capt. Evenden. He said:—At about 1.45 a.m. on September 8th, 1919, when Dewa Singh was standing, facing his own bed, shouting out that Sucha Singh had been struck, several men sat up in their beds. I was the first to get up and stand up. As soon as I stood up, Gunner Dewa Singh accused me of striking Sucha Singh. I tried to render assistance to Sucha Singh by giving him water. Dewa Singh having called out my name several times as having struck Sucha Singh, I got frightened and went away, and stood by my own bed. There was a lot of movement in the room, and I remained standing by my bed until Havildar Kishan Singh arrived. Dewa Singh accused me again of striking Sucha Singh. I denied this to the Havildar, who put me under arrest. The unfortunate man, Sucha Singh, seemed to have been practically unconscious from the early morning of September 8th, when the blows from the iron bar were inflicted upon him, until 7 p.m. on September 11th, when he died as the result of the blows which had been extensively damaged, the skull fracturing the base of the skull and inducing cerebral hemorrhage which caused the man's death. After the death of Sucha Singh, the Military authorities rightly decided that it was a matter for the civil authorities, and the prisoner was given over to the Police. He was charged at the Water Police Station at Kowloon on September 12th with the present charge against him, of murder. He then made the following statement:—"I did not kill or strike Sucha Singh, but he was killed or struck by Dewa Singh. Dewa Singh falsely accused me for it."

Under the above circumstances, Mr. Pollock submitted that with the above corroboration of Dewa Singh's evidence by the other witnesses, both as to his calling out that Sucha Singh had been struck by defendant and as to the iron bar being in the defendant's hands and thrown by him out of the window, it was clear that the defendant was the man who inflicted the injuries upon Sucha Singh with the iron bar, which subsequently resulted in his death. As regards the belated suggestion of the defendant that it was Dewa Singh and not he that struck Sucha Singh, there was no evidence whatever that Dewa Singh ever had the iron bar or any other implement in his hands and, accordingly, there was no shred of evidence to support that belated story—made by the prisoner four days after the occurrence, although he had early opportunities of making such a statement if it were true.

The prosecution was not able to lay before them any evidence as to motive, but it was submitted that the absence of such evidence of motive did not really help the prisoner, because it was quite clear that, to put the matter quite generally for the moment, some person or other was actuated with such motives against Sucha Singh as would cause him to inflict the serious blows upon his skull. The prosecution submitted that the evidence was sufficient to establish the case against the prisoner and, further, that there was no evidence whatsoever that anybody other than the defendant inflicted the injuries on Sucha Singh.

Dewa Singh, the first witness, deposed to the main facts as related by Mr. Pollock. Mr. Jenkin subjected the witness to an exhaustive cross-examination, in the course of which he admitted that besides the six men who were sleeping on the six beds in that corner of the room in which the assault was committed, and who, therefore, were awakened when he (Dewa Singh) raised the alarm, there was a seventh man (Foja Singh) sleeping in a bed which had been placed in that corner on the night in question, but which was not there later when the plans were made up for use in the Court.

His Lordship directed that Foja Singh, who was not on the list of witnesses, be sent for. Mr. Jenkin asked that the man be placed separate from the other witnesses.

The witness, Dewa Singh, further admitted that, when the assault was committed, he had already called out the prisoner's name five or six times before the prisoner called out to him not to mention his name. The prisoner said to him, "Do not mention my name. I did not strike him." Witness admitted that he did not see the prisoner strike any blows; his accusation was based mainly on his having seen the prisoner standing by the side of the bed holding an iron bar in his hand; the blood was flowing from the deceased's head, and no one else was near.

When the Court resumed after the tiffin interval, it was found that one of the jurors, Mr. S. Greenfield, was absent. He was sent for and arrived at 2.34 p.m. having kept the Court waiting for 19 minutes. When His Lordship pointed out that he had kept the Court waiting, Mr. Greenfield said that he thought the Court had been adjourned until 10 a.m. to-day. He did not know the Court would sit in the afternoon. His Lordship said it was his business to find out; everybody else knew. He would consider what he should do in the matter. The hearing was then resumed.

During the cross-examination of Gurdit Singh, the second important witness for the prosecution, Mr. Jenkin made a strong point of the fact that both Dewa Singh and he (Gurdit Singh) said at the Magistrate's that the prisoner left the deceased's bed and walked round Gurdit Singh's bed before throwing the iron bar out of the window and then, at this hearing, both denied having made that statement. This witness, like Dewa Singh, insisted that he had not said what the Magistrate made him say in the depositions. The witness said he did not see the prisoner strike the deceased. He did not see the prisoner anywhere near the deceased's bed. When he woke up, he only saw two people who were up, Dewa Singh and the prisoner.

Foja Singh said he was sleeping in the barrack room and was awakened by the noise. He was the last man to get up, and therefore knew nothing at all about it. When people were suddenly awakened, witnesses said, they did not know what happened round them for a minute or two. Mr. Jenkin observed that that was what must have happened to some of the other witnesses. The hearing was adjourned until to-day.

"REFUGEE" WORK IN HOLLAND.

INTERESTING LECTURE BY
Mlle. VAN DER FLIER.

There was a fairly large audience at the Theatre Royal, last night, when a lecture on "Refugee work in Holland" was given by Mlle. Van der Flier, in aid of the Hongkong Fund for the Devastated Villages of France and for Belgian widows and orphans. The lecture was under the patronage of H.E. the Governor, H.E. Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, H.E. Major-General Ventris, Sir William Rees Davies and the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, who were all present. The theatre was prettily decorated, the British, American, French and Belgian flags being prominently displayed. Mlle. Reau, de Journal and Le Cable, under the superintendence of Mrs. C. E. H. Benvis and Mrs. E. Davidson, all of whom were attired in French national costumes, designed and presented by Madame Flint, sold programmes and, during the interval, made a collection on behalf of the fund.

Sir William Rees Davies, who presided, in introducing the lecturer, said that Mrs. Basil Taylor was actively engaged in the very laudable desire of collecting funds from Hongkong for the villages of France which had been devastated by the war. The visit of Mlle. Van der Flier gave Mrs. Taylor the opportunity of urging her to deliver a lecture on Belgian refugees in Holland and on the work done on their behalf in that country. Proceeds of the lecture would be devoted equally between the Hongkong fund for the devastated regions of France and the fund for Belgium widows and orphans; the object of which would be explained in the lecture. Mlle. Van der Flier was a Dutch lady and was authorised by the King of Belgium to carry on her campaign of mercy and she had recently delivered many lectures in the United States. The late Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, a great patriot and a far seeing statesman, wrote about her not long ago before his death. He stated that it gave him great pleasure to recommend Mlle. Van der Flier, a Dutch friend of his. Her country, gallant little Holland, had done proportionately far more than any other country for those who had suffered from the German horrors. It was at the moment a refuge for all the victims of the war, especially for the Belgians. From the beginning of the war Mlle. Van der Flier had devoted herself to the care of thousands of Belgians, especially the widows and orphans. She now desired to assist those in Belgium who were still suffering and her plan was also to build after the war a garden city in Antwerp. She had a committee authorised by the King of the Belgians to assist her, while a Dutch committee of the most prominent people of Holland had also been formed.

Sir William Rees Davies pointed out that the films which were to be shown after the lecture, would have a bearing on the subject of the lecture. In conclusion, he called upon the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn to sing the Belgian National Anthem. On Mr. Severn's behalf, he asked for the indulgence of the audience as Mr. Severn had only set his eyes on the words and music that day. This he was asked to do by Mr. Severn, but they all knew that Mr. Severn was a master of song and to ask for indulgence was superfluous. (Applause.) After Mr. Severn had rendered the Belgian National Anthem, Mlle. Van der Flier kept the audience interested for about half an hour, recounting her experiences in refugee work in Holland. She said that although Holland was no larger in area than the state of Jersey, she had taken in one and a half million refugees. People came flocking in from Louvain and Antwerp, when these cities, with their beautiful buildings and libraries, were bombed by the attacking Germans. Men, women and children walked from Flanders into Holland, broken down in health, shattered—some dying as they reached Holland, while others died on the way—behind them burning villages, before them an unknown future. The first batch of refugees had been scarcely housed in different parts of the country when other batches commenced to arrive. In one instance, 30,000 refugees sought shelter in Holland in a night. The people of Holland gave every assistance they possibly could and took the refugees into their homes. The lecturer, herself, had a boy home at the Hague and here the refugees were received and cared for, being nursed back to life by kindly hands and made happy and comfortable. Mlle. Van der Flier related how she sought aid from the people in Holland and how readily it was given. She told of the great sufferings and privations the refugees underwent, having to sleep in the open, sometimes without food and half-naked. There were parents searching for their children, wives for their husbands.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

KOWLOON RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

TO BE FORMED FOR DISCUSSING
IMPROVEMENTS.

At a meeting held in Kowloon last night, it was resolved to call a meeting of residents of Kowloon and adjacent Territories for the purpose of forming an association to be called "The Kowloon Residents' Association." It was stated that 122 residents had already signified their intention of joining such an association. Last night's meeting prepared a draft constitution for the proposed association to be submitted at the forthcoming public meeting. It was also resolved that the objects of the association be as follows:—

(1)—The general betterment of conditions of residence in Kowloon and the adjacent Territories.

(2)—To periodically meet and discuss improvements in these districts with special regard to Housing, Lighting, Police, Communications, Sanitation, Water, etc., etc., and to solicit the support of the Government and the Unofficial Members in these and similar matters.

(3)—To consider, and, as may from time to time appear necessary, approach the Government with the view to obtaining adequate representation of these districts on the Legislature.

(4)—To consider and, if thought desirable, to make representation to the Government in regard to the annual financial estimates affecting these districts.

A meeting of the residents interested will be called about the middle of January at a time and place to be arranged later.

SPORT.

HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

GAIL CLASS AND CRUISER CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In spite of the bad weather, three boats started on Saturday afternoon in the second race for the Gail Class Championship.

Rain, and a fickle wind made matters very unpleasant, and only Joan and Gael finished.

	Start.	Finish.	Points.
Joan	2.30.00	5.07.55	10
Gael		5.13.43	8
Tonette		D.N.S.	2
Theda		D.N.S.	1

The second race for the Cruiser Championship started at 10 a.m. on Sunday in very propitious weather. Only three yachts started. There was some difficulty in clearing the shipping, the wind being light and variable, but, after clearing N. buoy, the crews had their reward for turning out in such weather in a fresh N.N.W. breeze, which carried them to Discovery Rock, and back to the Harbour Limit in 14 hours. Here again adverse conditions were met with, a strong wind, having a big lead, managed to cross the line before the wind quite died away, but for the two yaws the last 11 miles was merely a drifting match; spooling for them an otherwise good race.

	Handicap	Finishing	Corrected	Time	Points
Arrows	1.31.35	1.31.35	1	15	30
Argosman	0.12.40	3.07.36	2.48.56	2	18
Westwind	0.21.20	3.00.24	3.09.04	3	12
West		0.26.40	D.N.S.		12

There were no starters for the Handicap and One Design, and Hayward Heys, Classics, owners agreeing to postpone the events until next Sunday.

children for their fathers and mothers, and all living a precarious existence. She told a story of a little boy who concealed his baby sister underneath his blouse and brought her safe to Holland, and of two young girls and a mother who were separated and never saw each other again. People concealed themselves in cellars, tunnelling as the approach of the Germans, whilst other heroes together in coal bunkers and came over. After some time, a number of refugees were sent to England and Scotland where homes were prepared for them.

Mlle. Van der Flier then went to America to collect funds. She said she was well received there, and when she sent back to Holland, she found her own people on the verge of starvation. The Spaniards in Belgium had assisted in refugee work to a considerable extent and had sent refugees to Holland. Not only were there Belgian refugees in Holland, but Russians, French and later on British soldiers, who after the horrors of a German prison, stated that Holland was like Heaven to them. At one time there was an outbreak of tuberculosis among the children and many died. After the armistice was signed, the refugees went to their homes but returned once more to Holland as the cities were all destroyed, and with these their homes. She appealed to the people of Hongkong who fortunately had been spared the horrors of war at their worst to assist in the alleviation of the sufferings of France and Belgium. (Applause.)

Moving pictures depicting scenes in Brussels before and after the German occupation, the bombardment of Antwerp, Belgian refugees arriving in Holland, scenes in Holland, and the employment of wounded and mutilated men at Detroit, U.S.A., were shown on the screen. After the lecture, Mrs. Skilton sang "Beyond the Dawn" and "The Birth of Dawn", later on rendering "Homing" and "Good Morning, Brother Sunning". At the conclusion, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn sang the French National Anthem. Mrs. Hall proved a very sympathetic accompanist.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer and presented her with a bouquet in a silver vase.

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[1888]

NOTICE.

THE "SHINFUKU MARU"
chartered by the French Government
will be despatched for KOBÉ (direct) on or
about December 10th.
Space for General Cargo can be obtained
for that Port.
For particulars please apply to—
R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent,
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.,
Hongkong, December 1st, 1919. [1888]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"TYDEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be
discharged into the Godown, Kowloon,
where it will be at Consignee's risk. The
Cargo will be ready for delivery from
Godown on and after Dec. 1st.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice
has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are
to be left in the Godown, where they will
be examined on any Tuesday and Friday
between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon
within the free storage period.
No claim will be admitted after the Goods
have left the steamer's Godown and all
goods remaining undelivered after Dec.
8th will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the undersigned on or before
Dec. 22nd, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, November 30th, 1919. [1897]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our Offices from
Today to 2nd floor No. 14, Des
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N. MODY & CO.
Hongkong, December 1st, 1919. [1886]

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SANITARY BOARD OFFICE.

To the
OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the
DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and
VENTILATION BY-LAW (as amended),
every Domestic Building or part of such
Building within the CENTRAL Division
of the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN
Division of Kowloon and occupied by
Members of more than one family, except
those within the European Reservation
or in Kowloon South of Austin Road, or
those parts of a Domestic Building used as
a Shop, Office or Godown, must be
CLEANED and LIME-WASHED
THROUGHOUT by the owners during the
months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this
Notice means that the House should be Lime-
washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room,
all Ceilings, Partitions, Stair Cases and Stairs
Lining, all Ceilings and the Underneath of
Roof in Main Building, Offices and Servants'
Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.
The Backyard must have its containing walls
Lime-washed up to the level of the First Floor.
Carred, Painted or Polished Woodwork in
good condition, however, need not be Lime-
washed, but must be Cleaned.
The Board is prepared to lime-wash FREE
OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings
in these Divisions. OWNERS who desire to
avail themselves of this offer should apply in
writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th
of December, 1919.

Choice among applicants will be at the
absolute discretion of the President.
The CENTRAL Division of the City lies
between Gilman Street and Peel Street on
the East and Tank Lane and Cleverly Street
on the West.

Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN
and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road
and a straight line drawn from the north
and through the Yamat service Reservoir
to the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.
C. M. W. REYNOLDS,
Secretary, S. B.
Dated this 30th day of November, 1919. 18-1

FOR SALE.

MOUNT GOUGH, No. 121, Tan-
gany Road. 6-roomed House with
large Garden.
Apply—
LOXLEY & CO.,
York Buildings.
1288

INTIMATIONS

ULU BESUT CONSOLIDATED
RUBBER CO., LTD.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSING on
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4th. Draft
prospectuses can be had on application to
the undersigned.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
VERNON & SMYTH,
Hongkong, November 28th, 1919. [1889]

HONGKONG POLICE.

THE HONGKONG POLICE VICTORY
BALL will be held at the City Hall
on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17th, 1919.
Dancing to commence at 9 P.M.
W. HENDERSON, SGT.
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong Police Station,
Hongkong. [1878]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
CERTIFICATE No. 5 NS 5336 dated
Hongkong November 8th, 1918 for five
shares numbered 25801 to 25805 and 6821
to 6825 inclusive all registered in the name
of HO SHIU PU has been LOST or
STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be
produced to the Bank before the 26th day
of DECEMBER, 1919, a new Certificate for the
shares will be issued and the aforesaid
Certificate No. 5 NS 5336 will be thereafter
treated by this Corporation as NULL and
VOID.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, November 28th, 1919. [1876]

NOTICE.

REFULSE BAY HOTEL.

IN Order to enable the Contractors to
complete the work in connection with
the above Hotel at the earliest possible date
without interruption, and in order to avoid
all possibility of damage to the flooring,
tiles, paint, work, etc., the public are
requested to kindly refrain from visiting
the Hotel as on and from this date until its
completion and formal opening of which due
Notice will be given by Advertisement in
the Local Newspapers.

The Management of the Hotel feel sure
that they may rely upon the ready
co-operation of the public in the foregoing
regard.
Dated this 6th day of November, 1919.
FOR THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
Proprietors of the REFULSE BAY HOTEL,
J. H. TAGGAERT,
Manager. 1893

GRAND FRENCH LOAN WITH
DRAWING.

Under the Guarantee of the French Republic.

THE Local Branch of the BANQUE
INDUSTRIELLE DE CRÈME will
receive Subscriptions for the above lottery
from this date to December 15th.
Four Millions francs of 5% lottery bonds
will be issued, free of income taxes, redeem-
able at Fr. 400, in 75 years.
Non-convertible before 30 years.
Issue price Fr. 400—per bond.
The Lottery will be drawn for every
quarter yielding 10 Millions of Francs in
prizes yearly, the first prize in each drawing
being

ONE MILLION FRANC.
M. ROUET DE JOURNÉ,
Manager.
Hongkong, November 18th, 1919. [1884]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons, with the exception of
persons of Chinese race, wishing to
leave the Colony must have in their posses-
sion a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in
possession of passports will not be allowed
to leave the Colony.
All persons, with certain exceptions,
who remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.
Forms of Registration, giving the particu-
lars required, may be obtained at
the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.
E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, September 21st, 1919. 40

TO LET.

FURNISHED, No. 37, THE PEAK (No. 1,
Stewart Terrace) containing 3 Bed-
rooms and Bathrooms; hot and cold water,
Drying Room, Dining Room, Drawing
Room, Sitting Room and usual Offices, also
Large Garden.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings 51

TO LET.

SUITABLE FOR COAL STORAGE.
A VACANT PLOT of Land at
Yanmat.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMA-
TION CO., LTD. [1417]

TO LET.

A VACANT PLOT of Land, Praya East.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [1888]

AUCTIONS

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

HUGHES AND HOUGH,
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND
ADMIRALTY.
General Auctioneers,
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers

The Undersigned have received instruc-
tions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned).

TO-DAY (TUESDAY),

December 2nd, 1919, commencing at 2.30 P.M.
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux
Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CARPETS, GLASS, PLATED WARE,
etc., etc.

As follows:—
Large Tapestry-covered Chesterfield Sofas
and Armchairs (new), Folding Card and
Occasional Tables, Upholstered Suite, Teak-
wood Bedroom Furniture comprising Bed-
steads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing
Tables, Washstands, etc., (fumed Teakwood),
Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining
Tables and Chairs, etc., Linen Services,
Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves,
Cutlery, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-
Plated Ware,
Electric Reading Lamps, Teakwood
Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture,
Blackwood Fire Screens, etc., Side Tables,
Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, etc., Carpets new
and second-hand, Curtains, etc.

Two Pianos, Two Victrolas,
One Riksha, Tennis Balls, etc., etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instruc-
tions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned).

TO-DAY (TUESDAY),

December 2nd, 1919, commencing at 2.30 P.M.
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux
Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A few Lots of

Double hemstitched Sheets, Linen Damask
Table Cloths, Turkish Face Towels, Bath
Towels, Embroidered Bedspreads and Table
Covers,
Also
One Wardrobe Trunk, Balow Valises and
Suit Cases,
AND
Two Prismatic Binoculars
(All are new Goods).
TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instruc-
tions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned).

TO-DAY (TUESDAY),

December 2nd, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales
Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
A VALUABLE DINING ROOM SUITE
Comprising:
Mahogany Buffet Sheraton
do. Dining table "Sheraton"
do. and plate glass cabinet "Sheraton"
4 do. Chairs "Sheraton"
Also
History of Freemasonry (illustrated) in
6 Vols.
One Cabinet Victrola with records.
And
Two good Pianos.
TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

At their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux
Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A 16-BORE HAMMER GUN in good
condition, in well-leather case.
This gun is eminently suitable for use in
Indo-China or North China, as it is fitted
with interchangeable barrels, and can be
used for either birds or big game.
Also
On E. P. Tent in very good condition,
Suitable for 6 persons.
Particulars from the undersigned.
TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers. [1887]

MOTOR BOAT "WEEGELAND."
TENDERS are invited for the purchase
of the above BOAT as she lies
in damaged condition in Shingwasi
Harbour. For particulars apply to W. H.
Shorval, Shingwasi.
Hongkong, November 17th, 1919. [1887-8]

FOREIGN & COLONIAL MERCANTILE
CO., LTD.
51, Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E.C. 4, Eng.
Telegrams:—
"Pocomer"—Grace Lane. Sendy & Private
GENERAL IMPORT & EXPORT COM-
MISSION MERCHANTS,
PRODUCE, EXPERTS, BUYERS AND
SHIPPERS.
All enquiries receive prompt attention. [1881]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

"E"

THE PREMIER
SCOTCH

Distinctive in Favour.
Well Matured.
Mellow.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 618

HONGKONG.

BIRTH.

BURGESS.—At Malden, Surrey, on Novem-
ber 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. J. C.
BURGESS, a daughter.

DEATH.

XAVIER.—At the General Hospital, Shang-
hai, on November 28th, SEBASTIAO
CIPRIANO XAVIER, aged 67 years.

LOCAL OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 2ND, 1919.

PEACE-TREATY PROSPECTS.

It is, surely, taking an extreme view of
the probable effects of the rejection of the
Peace Treaty by the American Senate to
forecast, as the Parisians seem to be
doing, "the complete collapse of inter-
Allied trade and the world's financial
system." At the same time, it cannot be
denied that the failure of the Peace
Treaty at Washington is calculated to
have far-reaching consequences of a very
unfortunate character. It will create a
situation without precedent in the
history of the world if the elected repre-
sentatives of a first-class Power refuse to
accept the responsibilities undertaken in
the name of the nation by its accredited
plenipotentiaries. It is not surprising
that even the Republican leader, Mr. W.
H. TAYLOR, is taken aback at the Senate's
attitude. "The American people," he
protests, "stood behind the war until
the day of victory, and now stand behind
the Treaty with like unanimity." If
Mr. TAYLOR's faith in the common sense of
his fellow-citizens is misplaced, the world
will be brought face to face with the
question as to how far the word of a
nation, given through its legally accred-
ited representatives, may be regarded
as its bond. The moral effect of the
rejection of the Treaty will be worse
than any monetary loss. As to the imme-
diate effects, it would be idle to pretend
that the withdrawal of America from the
League of Nations will not curtail the
power and authority of the new organ-
isation. The small nations revived by the

Supreme Council of the Allies are already
apprehensive, as the presence of the
United States in the League was regard-
ed by them as a powerful guarantee of
their own future. Then the Germans
may be depended upon to take advantage
of the absence of America from the final
ratification of the Treaty. Already Herr
SIXON has left Paris for Berlin, ostensi-
bly to consult his Government regard-
ing the new Conventions but really, it
is believed, to await the final results of
the controversy in the United States and
to prepare plans accordingly. The
American Senate's rejection of the
Treaty does not, of course, touch the
legality of that instrument so far as
Germany is concerned, but, if persisted
in, it will remove America's respon-
sibility for its enforcement and involve
the withdrawal of American troops from
the Rhine. There is a possibility, in that
case, that the Germans may prove
troublesome. The Pan-German demon-
strations now being held at Potsdam and
General von LUDENDORF's poem of Prus-
sianism reveal the inner working of the
German mind—or, at all events, a con-
siderable section of it. The Germans are
labouring under the delusion that the
rejection of the Treaty by the Senate
must necessarily lead to a rupture of
relations, between the United States and
the Allies, and that from the disagree-
ment Germany cannot fail to derive some
advantage. The Allies, however, are de-
termined to carry the Treaty into effect,
with or without America's support, as
Mr. BONAR LAW stated recently. Fur-
thermore, neither Great Britain nor
France has shown any slackening of
effort to make the League of Nations an
effective instrument for preserving peace.
There appears little justification for the
gloomy views taken in Paris. The
rejection of the Treaty, or even delay in
ratifying the Treaty, by the American
Senate will militate against the early
stabilisation of peace in the present
economic position of Europe, but the re-
cent elections in France and the temper
of the British people are a guarantee that
the work of reconstruction will be carried
out successfully. In the United States,
also, a marked improvement is noticeable
in the attitude of the people towards the
Treaty. Not only Mr. TAYLOR but also the
American delegates to the Supreme Coun-
cil bear witness to this change. Mr.
WHITT, one of the delegates, is said to
have taken a hopeful view of the situa-
tion. It is considered likely that a com-
promise will be reached in the Senate.
Many Americans fully realise the injus-
tice of the Senate's demand that their
reservations should be accepted by
Britain, France and Italy, and of the
proposal that the Reparation Commis-
sion should report direct to the Senate.
It is confidently expected that wiser
counsels will prevail in the States, and
that the Allies and America will shortly
find a way out of the present difficulty.

Mr. C. G. Perdus, A.S.P., and a posse

of detectives raided the district watch-
men's quarters in Bonham Strand and
arrested eighteen men who were staying
there. Seven of them were subsequently
discharged. The rest are being detained
for investigation.

Today is being observed as a day of
continuous silent prayer for Missionary
work throughout the world. At St.
John's Cathedral, silent prayer is
being offered from 8.15 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.,
between forty and fifty people having
promised to spend a quarter of an hour or
longer in the Cathedral.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CHINESE CABINET CRISIS.

PEKING, November 30th.
The House of Representatives, by rejecting
two of the Premier's nominations on
Friday, brought the struggle between the
Premier and Parliament to a critical
stage.

Chang Chi-tang, who was rejected for
the portfolio of the Interior, is the
Premier's right-hand man. It is believed
that the Premier will again submit the
list to Parliament. A second failure will
force Chin Yung-ping to resign or smash
the Anfu Club.

PEKING STUDENTS' PROTEST
AGAINST FOCHOW
OUTRAGE.

Yesterday, twenty thousand students
paraded Peking to protest against the
Fochow outrage. Banners bore inscrip-
tions in Chinese, English, French and
Russian. The proceedings were most
orderly.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

LONDON, November 28th.
In a paper on British trade in China,
read before the Royal Society of Arts,
Dr. H. B. Morse, late Statistical Sec-
retary to the Inspectorate General of Chi-
nese Customs, declared that it would be
difficult to dislodge Japan from the very
strong position she had acquired in the
Chinese market. It would be long before
British mills could furnish the supplies
demanded, and the necessary tonnage be
available. Much strenuous effort was re-
quired to reconquer the lost and re-establish
the imperilled markets. Co-operation,
amalgamation and alliance must be the
British trader's watchwords of the future.
Dr. Morse contrasted the laxity of the
British system of Consular Reports with
the speediness of the American
system. The China Consular Service re-
quired special training, owing to the diffi-
culty of language and the complicated
duties arising from the extra-territoriality
of Europeans.

He suggested an arrangement whereby
each year there would be one British
Commercial Attaché in the Treaty Ports,
another in the interior of China, and a
third travelling in Europe and America,
studying the production and sale of goods
for China, and whereby the functions of
these three would be interchanged yearly.
He pointed out that the British system
of weights and measures and currency was
an obstacle to British trade. He urged
that Chinese students should be induced
to come to England. As regards advertis-
ing, trade museums were good, but travel-
lers with plenty of free samples was
better.

The middle-men in China, namely the
old-established firms knowing China's
requirements, were indispensable, but
these should be supplemented and stirred
up to be modern.

THE SINO-TIBETAN FRONTIERS.

DEHLI, November 28th.
The Government of India has issued a
contradiction to the numerous rumours
that the Tibetan Government intends to
invoke the aid of the Nepal and Bhutan
Durbars in the event of Tibet becoming
hostile to China.

The Government states that complete
quiet prevails on the Sino-Tibetan
frontier. Since the Armistice there has
been a temporary suspension of the settle-
ment of the Sino-Tibetan question. The
rumours probably started in Peking.

SIR WILLIAM WILKINSON'S
RETIREMENT.

LONDON, November 27th.
In the House of Commons, Captain
Hacking asked for the reference and the
terms of the Order-in-Council under which
Sir William Wilkinson, ex-Consul General
at Hankow, was called upon to retire at
the age of 60.

Sir Hamlyn Greenwood replied that Sir
William Wilkinson had not been called
upon to retire under the terms of any
Order-in-Council.
He said that all servants of the Crown,
civil as well as military—except in cases
where otherwise provided by law—hold
their offices only during the pleasure of
the Crown. There are no provisions of
law exempting the Consular Service from
this general rule. The Secretary of State,
acting on behalf of His Majesty, has the
power to call upon a Consular officer to
retire at any time.

AIM OF THE VLADIVOSTOK
REVOLT.

LONDON, November 28th.
With reference to the Washington
report of November 18th, regarding the
outbreak of a revolution at Vladivostok,
a Peking message says that the Allied
representatives quelled an extensive
revolutionary movement at Vladivostok
on November 18th, when General Gaida
the ex-Czech leader, was implicated.
The revolutionists aimed at an agree-
ment with the Bolsheviks in the forma-
tion of a Siberian Constituent Assembly.
A similar movement, but of smaller
dimensions, was suppressed at Irkutsk.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

"BRITAIN MUST KEEP HER POWDER DRY."

MELBOURNE, November 27th.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, Minister for the Navy, in a speech, said that he wholeheartedly supported the League of Nations, but Britain should keep her powder dry because she could not close her eyes to the preparations which Japan and America were making in furtherance of their policy in the Pacific.

THE PEACE TREATY.

SUPREME COUNCIL SENDS A NOTE TO GERMANY.

PARIS, November 25th.

A Havas message says:—The "Big Five" met yesterday, and a Note was sent to the German Government on account of the sudden departure of the German delegates, thus impeding the ratification of the Peace Treaty. French circles assume that behind this manoeuvre are military and reactionary influences seeking to hold up the Treaty, thus preventing Germany's disarmament and the consolidation of a Democratic regime.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

NEW DECLARATION BEING PREPARED.

PARIS, November 25th.

A Havas message says:—The twenty-four newly elected Deputies in Alsace-Lorraine will meet at Strasbourg to-day, and write down a solemn declaration to be proclaimed at the first meeting of the new Chamber of Deputies on December 8th.

AVIATION.

FRANCO-SWISS AIR CONVENTION SIGNED.

PARIS, November 25th.

A Havas message says:—French delegates have concluded an Air Convention with Switzerland.

THE FIUME IMPASSE.

ZARA RAID STRONGLY CONDEMNED.

PARIS, November 25th.

A Havas message says:—French circles and the Italian Press are exceedingly severe on d'Annunzio's latest exploit—the Zara raid. This is being condemned in the strongest terms. It is generally hoped that the Adriatic question may take quick progress towards solution.

FRENCH NEWSPAPER STRIKE—A SETTLEMENT ALMOST ARRIVED AT.

PARIS, November 25th.

A Havas message says:—The French newspaper printers' strike has practically arrived at an end.

EARLIER CABLES.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

INDIA AND SOUTH AFRICA LODGE PROTESTS.

WASHINGTON, November 26th.

The International Labour Conference has agreed as to the membership of the governing body of the International Labour Office, a permanent body which will be established at the seat of the League of Nations to discuss international labour problems.

Twelve Governments are to be officially represented, namely, Belgium, France, Britain, Italy, Japan, Germany, Switzerland, Spain, the Argentine, Canada, Poland, Denmark, the last name pending the appointment of a representative, and the United States.

The representative for India contended that no decision could legally be made because the Council of the League of Nations had not yet come into existence and entered a protest against the organisation of the list.

Mr. Crawford Gammill, representing South Africa, protested against the method of selection of the governing body.

COURTS-MARTIAL COMMITTEE.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

LONDON, November 26th.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the procedure of military Courts-Martial recommends the abolition of the Regimental Courts-Martial.

The Minority Report further recommends the abolition of District Courts-Martial.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

MR. O'GRADY'S MISSION.

COPENHAGEN, November 26th.

The negotiations between Mr. O'Grady and M. Litvinoff regarding the exchange of prisoners have begun.

SHOT AT DAWN.

VILLA'S CHIEF LIEUTENANT.

EL PASO, November 26th.

General Felipe Angeles, who was Villa's chief lieutenant, was sentenced to death by the Carranza Government at a court-martial in the evening and was executed the following morning at dawn.

AMERICAN COAL MINERS.

STUBBORN STRIKERS PUT IN PRISON.

NEW YORK, November 26th.

A message from Sheridan (Wyoming) states that the coalminers at Carneyville, who refused to return to work, have been rounded up by the United States soldiers and put in gaol.

IMPERFECT CABLES.

INCREASED ERRORS IN TRANSMISSION.

LONDON, November 26th.

In the House of Commons, Sir W. H. Cowan affirmed that cables from Australia were now rarely transmitted without mutilation, thus necessitating repetition.

The Rt. Hon. A. H. Illingworth, replying, pointed out that the pressure on cables which existed in war-time had not yet ceased, consequently the risk of error in transmission exceeded that in normal times, but there was no reason to think that the percentage of errors had greatly increased. The cable authorities concerned had assured him that every effort was being made to improve the service both as regards accuracy and rapidity.

SINN FEINERS UNDER BAN.

PROCLAIMED THROUGHOUT IRELAND.

LONDON, November 26th.

A *Dublin Gazette* Proclamation absolutely prohibits and suppresses the Sinn Fein and kindred Nationalist organisations throughout Ireland. Such bodies had previously been proclaimed as dangerous.

TEMPERANCE PROBLEM AT HOME.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REPLY TO CHURCH DEPUTATION.

LONDON, November 26th.

Replying to a Temperance deputation from the Churches, the Premier announced that a Bill would shortly be introduced continuing the powers of the Liquor Control Board and establishing Commissions with real powers of control, which would keep local bodies up to the mark and watch experiments in other countries. The example of prohibition in America and its effects differed from the methods of dealing with the drink question at home.

PRUSSIAN SPIRIT.

GENERAL LUDENDORFF UNREPRESENTATIVE.

BERLIN, November 26th.

Pan-German demonstrations were renewed at Potsdam. Crowds assembled at General von Ludendorff's residence and cheered von Ludendorff, the ex-Kaiser, and Militarism.

General von Ludendorff replying extolled the Prussian spirit.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEPARTURE FROM HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, November 26th.

The Prince of Wales has left here and is expected at Portsmouth on December 1st.

CAIRO ARRESTS.

EFFECT OF STRONG MEASURES.

CAIRO, November 26th.

The situation has much improved as a result of the stronger measures adopted, and the tone of the native Press has, also, considerably improved.

Three further arrests were made, including that of the nephew of a Nationalist leader.

DURHAM BY-ELECTION.

POSITION OF LABOUR VOTE.

LONDON, November 26th.

In the by-election at Chester Le Street, the results were:—

Mr. Lawson, Labour..... 17,838 votes.
Mr. Gilmour, National Democrat..... 5,513

Labour Majority..... 12,325 votes.

[The total number of electors in the constituency is 35,128. At the last election, a Labour member was returned unopposed.]

ITALIAN LOAN.

TAX ON WAR FORTUNES.

ROME, November 26th.

A National 5 per cent. Loan is being issued at the price of lire 97.50.

Legislation will shortly be introduced imposing a progressive tax of up to 20 per cent. on fortunes made during the war.

ITALY'S CAPITAL LEVY.

According to a correspondent, an authoritative outline published in Rome gives the following details of the Fiscal Provisions, the foremost of which is the Obligatory Loan. This carries 1 per cent. interest. It levies nothing on capital under £500 and advances as follows:—

Over £500 to £25,000	5 per cent.
" £25,000 to £40,000	10 "
" £40,000 to £50,000	15 "
" £50,000 to £75,000	20 "
" £75,000 to £100,000	25 "
" £100,000 to £200,000	30 "
" £200,000 to £300,000	35 "
" £300,000 to £500,000	40 "
" £500,000 to £1,000,000	45 "
" £1,000,000 to £2,000,000	50 "
" £2,000,000 to £5,000,000	55 "
" £5,000,000 to £10,000,000	60 "
" £10,000,000 to £20,000,000	65 "
" £20,000,000 to £50,000,000	70 "
" £50,000,000 to £100,000,000	75 "
" £100,000,000 to £200,000,000	80 "
" £200,000,000 to £500,000,000	85 "
" £500,000,000 to £1,000,000,000	90 "
" £1,000,000,000 to £2,000,000,000	95 "
" £2,000,000,000 to £5,000,000,000	100 "

Practically every sort of capital is included, both fixed and liquid, but facilities are given for payment by instalments. The declared object of the Loan is the extinction of the floating debt of the Treasury and the reduction of the open circulation. The date of the opening of the Loan is December 31st, 1919, and it is redeemable in 70 years beginning from 1920.

The second part of the Fiscal Provisions is a levy, at the same rates as the above, of a Loan on increased capital due to war profits. It is of far wider application than the existing War Profits Tax, embracing all commerce and industry, and while sparing purely professional work it includes profits made by directors, administrators, and agents of industrial concerns.

OBITUARY.

EX-GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

LONDON, November 26th.

The death is announced of Col. Sir Henry McCallum, G.C.M.G., who was at one time, Governor of Ceylon.

[Sir Henry McCallum, R.E., G.C.M.G., was a well known figure in the East. After a brilliant career at Woolwich, he was appointed, in 1874, Superintendent of Telegraphy, Southern District. He was Private Secretary to Sir William Jervoise, then Governor of the Straits Settlements, from 1875 to 1877 and in the latter year was appointed Superintendent of Admiralty Works, Hongkong. In 1884, he returned to Singapore as Colonial Engineer and Surveyor General and in course of time became a member of the Executive and Legislative Council. After holding appointments as Governor of Lagos, of Newfoundland, and of Natal, he was appointed Governor of Ceylon in 1907 and retired from the G.C.M.G. services in South Africa in the second Boer War. He was 67 years old at the time of his death.]

THE REV. J. C. GIBSON.

LONDON, November 26th.

The death is announced of the Rev. John Campbell Gibson, the Swatow mission. The death is announced of the Rev. John Campbell Gibson, the Swatow mission.

GENOA A PORT FOR SWITZERLAND.

Under the heading "Genoa, a Swiss Port," the *Information* publishes a report that the delegates of the confederation for the port of Genoa have signed at Bern, Zurich, and Bale, a convention by which Genoa will have the privileges of Swiss export and import. This will be a serious blow to Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp, which, before the war, monopolized all Swiss trade, by counterbalancing the difference in distance in favour of Genoa. It is likely that the Swiss will be Switzerland to have a commercial fleet with the result that cargoes were made to the Genoa convention, and after liberal concessions by Italy, the convention was signed making Genoa a Swiss port.

WOMEN IN HONGKONG.

The women in Hongkong have had a very gay week-end, in spite of really appalling weather conditions. One might have believed oneself back in the fog and rain season, when, for three consecutive mornings, a damp veil of mist and rain was all that met the waking and expectant eye. However, the reveler scored in ignoring the weather. Everyone appears to have had a real good time.

The Caledonian Ball is one of those cheery occasions when all and sundry meet on a common level. Scottish ancestors unto the third and fourth generation are claimed as an excuse for a "deoch and doris." Haggis is swallowed with a smiling face, and the pipes are endured with a sufficient display of enthusiasm. St. Andrew's Day is a red-letter day in Hongkong, and the Ball this year was particularly brilliant and enjoyable, coming as it did after some years of a more serious form of recognition of the Saint's rights to remembrance.

The scheme of decorations was very artistic, the supper excellent, and people were in good form for dancing and merry-making. The modern dances have exercised such a spell upon most people that the old squares and foursores have been relegated to a back seat. But, as every one has been busy trying to achieve a certain measure of proficiency at weekly practices during the last month, the performance was quite harmonious on the great night. The younger generation of girls and men were, of course, profoundly amused and interested in this antiquarian form of dancing for they consider even a waltz almost pre-historic and deadly dull.

The modern dances, though much easier to learn, are very much more severe on an ungraceful performer than the stately movements of the waltz and lancers, but, personally, I am with the younger generation in their preference for the rhythm and maddening lilt of the syncopated melodies which have set the world dancing mad. Unfortunately, we have not yet acquired a really good jazz-band in the Colony, and very few of the new tunes have reached us, and, as a rule, the time is very bad and the harmony of the players leaves much to be desired. Every one is hoping for a speedy improvement, and it does not do to be too critical.

It really was very sporting of everyone to turn up at the Gynkhana on Saturday afternoon, though rain does not really interfere with the comfort of people who have nice boxes to sit in where they can meet their friends and have tea, all without risking a wetting. His Excellency the Governor was there, Sir William Rees Davies, all the members of the Committee, and the organizer of the Hongkong Fund for the Devastated Regions of France, Mrs. Basil Taylour, who is to be congratulated upon the enthusiasm she has aroused in the Colony. It is splendid the way all concerned are working for the success of the Fund, and Saturday afternoon's contribution promises to be a very big one. It looked as if the Goddess of Chance was on the side of Charity for, for Mrs. Taylour was one of the part winners in a big sweep, and gave her contribution to the Fund. The tea provided by the Portuguese community proved a most lucrative addition and, judging by the crowded state of the tables, the fare offered must have been good.

Monday night was a gay one for the girls of Hongkong. Mrs. Gurner, the wife of Commodore Gurner, gave a dance on board the *Tamar* for the "Middie" of the H.M.S. *Hawkins*, and as the City Hall a distinguished company listened to Miss Van der Plier's interesting lecture and saw her collection of moving pictures. I have been much interested in the newspaper reports of the lecture delivered to a local lady by a police inspector. While fully sympathising with the point raised that no one has a right to obstruct a policeman or any official paid by the community to keep order or administer the affairs of the town, there were, surely other ways of bringing the matter home to the lady. It would have been fairer to summon her for obstructing the police and give her a chance to state her case and then, if she was guilty, the magistrate could have imposed a fine or merely an admonishment. The public would have got its lesson indirectly and more effectively, and would not have been embarrassed by the unprecedented incident of a police inspector making a statement in open Court, in which he repeats a lecture he has delivered over the phone to a member of the public.

While on the subject of the Police, I would like to know whether there is a law in Hongkong protecting the public from public nuisances. One of the police-stations is in close vicinity to the Peak tram-station and yet the noises and free fights that are allowed to go on from early morning till late at night are the talk of all dwellers on the Peak.

I wonder how many women in Hongkong noticed the account of the British Women's Work in Shanghai that appeared in these columns on Tuesday, November 18th. It is interesting reading and looks as if the women there know how to work. I take it the proposal to collect funds for the building of a residential Club for wage-earning women in Shanghai will result in the same sort of thing as we have in the Helena May Institute. It is a very real necessity in the sort of communities one has out East, where solitary females come up against many horrible experiences and not a little temptation. A comfortable home and companionship go a long way to help to keep girls and even fully-fledged women in the straight and narrow path.

Another point of interest in the account of the meeting was the resolution, supported by Major Hilton Johnson, that the Association provide certain facilities for those who have served in the war with the forces of the Crown or the Mercantile Marine, viz., a free bed for men in case of illness, a free bed for women in case of illness, and some means by which holidays may be provided. Major Johnson went on to speak of those Shanghai men who had given up everything five years ago, of the dangers and hardships they had endured, and of their return to Shanghai, where they were hardly ever recognized as they passed in the streets. They were quite unremarkable, and seldom spoke of their exploits. Their mantle of heroism, if they ever had one, soon fell from them, and so on. We all honour the men who allow their mantles of heroism to drop from them; but let us not forget that it is a virtue when it is a step in the ladder of justice that it does not excuse those of us who were forbidden by circumstances or disposition from being heroes from doing our duty to the men who have come back and to the dependents of those who have given their lives.

(Continued as foot of next column.)

CANTON NEWS.

December 1st.

THE STUDENTS' AGITATION.
The students have brought an action in the Civil Court against the Sincere Company in connection with the recent disturbance in front of the Company's premises. The case has been remanded.

SHUM CHUN-HUEN'S MOVEMENTS.
Shum Chun-huen, the Chief Administrative Director to the Military Government, who went to see General Luk Wing-ting in Kwangsi has returned to Canton by the gunboat *Kong Kung*.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.
The Director of the Canton-Kowloon Railway Company (Chinese section) has given orders that the No. 6 express train should stop for five minutes at the Tung Mi station as a trial measure for three months. If the average number of passengers does not exceed ten per day, the scheme will be cancelled.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY COMPANY has secured a loan of about \$80,000 to pay off its debts. It is stated that, owing to the considerable decrease in the traffic receipts, the Director proposes to obtain a further loan.

THE FOCHOW TROUBLES.
In consequence of the troubles in Fochow, the Provincial Assembly and the Education Department have telegraphed to the President in Peking asking him to take up the matter seriously with the Japanese Government. The Fukienese residents in Canton have passed a resolution supporting the demands of the members of the Provincial Assembly in Fukien in regard to the matter. A Peking message states that the Japanese Minister has not yet decided to withdraw the Japanese marines from Fochow, but the city is quiet.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
The Constitutional Convention scheme is progressing. The members of Parliament intend to have the Convention in working order within three months. The Military Government has promised to pay all the expenses in connection with the working of the Convention.

PALACE HOTEL BILLIARD HANDICAP.

The Palace Hotel Billiard handicap competition was commenced last night, the results being as follows:—
E. D. Grouding (—200) beat T. Lannon (—75). 50-143. Winner's highest break was 31.
P. S. Beattell (—200) beat E. Carr (scr.). 20-182.
Tonight R. O. Parrott (—20) plays A. McCarthy (scr.).

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JUMPING JACKS OF PORT SAID.

TALE OF ABYSSINIAN WARRIORS.

To judge by letters received lately from Port Said, it would seem that certain old comrades who still lag undemobilized upon the scene are finding life utterly intolerable in that fragrant town. If such be the case it is clear that the place has lost its last interesting feature.

I allude, writes a *Times* correspondent, to the mysterious horde of jet-black aborigines known to the British soldiers as the Jumping Jacks, or the Indiarubber Gentlemen (though "gentlemen" is not exactly the word used), and to the civil population by various pithy cognomens which, perhaps fortunately, have no satisfactory equivalent in English. To daily no further with their identity, they are the Abyssinian levies raised by Italy for some purpose which has not yet been stated.

They dawned upon the town one sticky morning about a year ago, camped alongside the white Italian troops in one of the little enclosed sand-deserts off the Rue Eugénie. They appeared as a very dresy crowd, wearing a particularly tall scarlet turban, with chin-strap; a white calico garment resembling a curtailed smock, secured round their slim waists with a broad sash of vivid hues suggestive of corsets; white calico bags, and puttees. A few wore sandals; most went barefoot.

The N.C.O.'s carried scimitars and sported little crinkly goat's beards. Port Said was charmed with them at first, for they had money and seemed simple folk; and for their part they were greatly taken with Port Said, and its miniature sky-scrapers, its "bars," its cosy, pungent Arab town, its busy streets, and, presumably, the contrast it afforded with their native villages in the torrid plateau to the south-east.

But this incipient *entente cordiale* was doomed to perish untimely. The visitors showed that they cherished some unpleasant customs, such as the indulgence at night, more especially at the full of the moon, in interminable concerts of tom-tom, flute, and vocal atrocities which could have been heard half-way down the Canal.

But the estranging circumstance was that those who still had money discovered a tendency to be a little exacting with it. No their popularity soon waned, and the small fry of the town, masters of armour-piercing epithet, began to pursue them with discourteous gestures and derisive outcries. But they knew not what an Abyssinian warrior will do when his blood is up. The gallant blacks turned upon the small boys and rent them.

The feud was begun, for the Egyptian's tender point is his small boy, no matter how full his quiver of them. Early one evening, exasperated fathers, hounded the blacks to their camp with every detail of ignominy. Arriving more or less in safety, they held a *sovereign musicale* of great length and animation in the course of which they were tarred and feathered by d'Annunzio into a state of war-like frenzy.

Hastily arming themselves with staves, scimitars, and any other weapon that was handy, they eluded or brushed aside their Italian guards and sallied forth into the town, seeping and yelling like stage Irishmen, to spray women. Egyptians. Outside a café they all but kill an Italian officer who strove to restrain them; but during this skirmish they had the misfortune to come into conflict with some Australians, and, being unused to the Dominion style of fighting, they suffered a reverse. Nevertheless two women, two boys, a venerable Arab, and several windows were damaged by their staves before they could be hustled back to their camp.

This kind of thing went on for three successive nights, a truce being tacitly arranged by day, apparently in order that they might still make their little purchases of the Egyptian peddlars who haunted the vicinity of their camp. Then open hostilities, caused by common content though when the blacks fared abroad they sought the security of numbers.

One glorious moonlit night, the rare peace of the Rue Eugénie was shattered first by the dull thumping of the tom-tom and shortly afterwards by a hullabaloo that brought every policeman, civil and military, pointing to the camp. The Mohammedans of the detachment, wearying of the quiet life, had fallen upon their "Christian" brothers in arms, and every bivvy in the camp lay prone. A mounted Australian had figured prominently but vaguely in the fray, though, it was what capacity he had broken into the camp—whether as friend of one party or the other, as peace-maker or as *agent provocateur*—he never really explained.

And so they have them, they must have gone, taking with them, it is to be feared, the three-fold mystery which enveloped them. No one had ever seen them on any front; none knew what high hopes or intentions had brought them thither; their ultimate destination was hidden from all. It would be in the highest degree unjust to suggest that they did not do their bit in the Great War. At the worst, for nearly a year, they helped to amuse and enliven a whole town.

JAMAICAN SEAMEN'S RIOT.

Repatriated seamen were responsible for an outbreak of disorder at Kingston, Jamaica, on October 9th. Some men of other Colonies who had been dumped there with the Jamaicans, dissatisfied with the daily allowance made them by the Government for their maintenance, gathered at the Immigration Department during the three days previously, using threats in support of their demand for an increase. On October 10th, encouraged by hoodlums, the Jamaicans, who were the foremen, and a few others, quickly dispersed the rioters. The latter then gathered in the upper portion of the city, broke into the shops, destroyed the wines, and injured a number of persons. The rioters reaped a considerable harvest. Fifteen of the "ring-leaders" have been arrested.

THE CORONET.

December 2nd to 4th, 1919,
at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

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MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

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DAIRY FARM NEWS

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Gravel Paving, the Best, Quick, Economical, &

GAIETY MASKS EUROPE'S
TROUBLES.

PLEASURE-SEEKING AND NEED
LESS SPENDING RAMPANT.

Any man who can unravel the tangled
threads of the web of life in Europe after
the storm of war is a seer with super-
natural wisdom, for he must have an
understanding not only of the mystery
of finance by which bankrupt peoples are
spending more money than ever before in
history on personal luxury and pleasure,
but also of that greater mystery of the
human heart, which, bleeding from many
wounds and stored with tragic memories
not yet twelve months old, is concealing
its agony under a mask of gaiety, forget-
ting the black past, not looking forward
to the future full of peril, and living in
the present for all that it is worth.

I found that spirit in Paris, where out-
wardly all is gay, though beneath the
camouflage there is the skeleton of
trouble, writes Mr. Philip Gibbs. I
found it also on the edge of battlefields
in cities like Amiens and Lille. Not
coming across the frontier from France
into Belgium, I find a superficial gaiety
and joie de vivre, a ringing about of
paper money by all classes in spite of the
fantastic cost of living (as if money could
be printed on the Government presses as
fast as there is need of it) and no sign of
the anguish plainly revealed on the faces
of people who were long under hostile
rule, who suffered exceedingly by fines,
imprisonments and tyrannies, and whose
industries and fortunes were utterly ruined
by the general campaign of destruc-
tion.

TROUBLES OF BELGIUM.

Belgium was hard hit by the war apart
from the tragedy of invasion. Most of
her factories in cities like Bruges, Ghent
and Antwerp were robbed of their
machinery, if they were not destroyed like
Ypres under the shell of war. A friend
of mine, who was a great manufacturer,
with works at Ypres and Lille and
other towns in Flanders, told me that he
had abandoned hope of re-starting those
industries.

"The German Army," he said, "sat
down on all my factories, and where they
sat down they squashed everything to
dust. There's nothing to be done except
to plant woods there, and say 'This is
No Man's Land.' In our time we shall
not see factory chimneys rise in those
places. Whoever thinks so, dreams."
The present condition of Belgium is not
brilliant. The manufacturers are living
on credit and not on production, although
some of the factories are beginning to
work again and the best brains in Bel-
gium are making great efforts in private
enterprise without relying at all on Gov-
ernment aid, which is slow, hesitating,
and up to the present, I am told, hope-
lessly impractical.

The Government's proposal to raise a
big loan by means of a popular lottery
is denounced by many thoughtful men.
It seems a most immoral policy which
will still further slacken the industry of
the masses, who, after the shock of war,
are tired, without energy, and distrust-
ful of the future.

The free issue of paper money makes
exchange worthless against Belgium,
where now 35 francs go to the English
pound and prices are raised at the same
time as wages are increased by the pres-
sure of continual strikes.

Many of the working men of Belgium
whose labour was very cheap before the
war, and whose conditions of life were
very low in the scale of comfort, have
been to England since then and have been
inspired with envy for the English rate
of pay, and now find that same rate
with a loud voice, though it is fantastic
in relation to the ruin of so many em-
ployers of labour, the dearth of material
and the lack of capital.

PEOPLE ARE GAY.

There is no sign of those troubles, how-
ever, in the public places, except where
processions pass, and no shadow is on
the faces of the people.

I was impressed by the gaiety, even the
joviousness, of crowds in the Grande Place
of Bruges the other night in that lovely
old square of Flemish houses, so rich and
warm in the sunlight, so steeped in the
beauty of the Flemish Renaissance, where
all day long at the hours, half hours and
quarters the carillon of the belfry plays
little jangling tunes in which there is
such and music of the Middle Ages, so
that one never grows weary of it.

Princesses and fair daughters of the
burgers dancing on their toes over these
cobblestones.

There is a merriment of the
masses in a city like Brussels, where two
days ago there was a monster procession
led by war widows, mutilated men, and
wounded soldiers demanding justice,
work, and lower prices. Truly, the Bel-
gian Government, faced by the desert of
its battlefields, immense debts, and lack
of production, must bear the voice of the
people, impatient of delay, with anxious
ears. There were no Princesses of Fland-
ers or Brabant in this square that night,
but there were swarms of flaxen-haired
girls who belong by right of birth and
blue eyes to the period of Rubens.

Among them were English and American
girls, staring about them as if in the
middle of a fairy tale, and young Bel-
gian soldiers and officers with tufts of
yellow hair showing below their tasseled
caps, and boys of Bruges—demobilized
into civilian suits.

What had brought them all out in the
Grande Place was a band in the middle
of the square. It was a band of musi-
cians in bowler hats and very military in
their choice of music and in their splendid
rhythm of "La Fille de Madame Angot,"
which they were playing. And the crowd
surged around in a kind of walking
dance, and there were love-making and
laughter, pleasant to see under the sky.
There was no trace of war's agony in any
one of these people; no look of misery.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

NOVEL CRIMES IN GERMANY.
IMPERSONATING OFFICIALS AND
CAPTURING LOOT.

Germany has taken to crime increas-
ingly since the revolution, and the once
orderly empire, where pickpockets were
almost unknown and hold up and rob-
beries created a sensation, is undergoing
an epidemic of crime. Probably no sys-
tem has proved more effective than, in
these days of uncertainty and change,
playing the official or impersonating a
soldier, or a policeman.

Recently, two clever criminals who dis-
covered that a certain man had concealed
in his house 115 thousand mark notes of
the old type and liable to confiscation,
frightened him into surrendering the
money on the promise of escaping prose-
cution.

A real official, who had noted out the
plot, entered just after it was the trans-
fer of the money and really did confiscate
it, besides arresting the three men.

More successful was another false offi-
cial scheme. Here a group succeeded in
inducing a man who had hoarded 30 thou-
sand mark bills to sell them at a hand-
some profit. The deal was in progress,
when fellow conspirators, posing as offi-
cials, appeared, confiscated the money
and robbed the owner.

An airplane was used to capture

criminals when the authorities got wind
of an attempt to carry 30,000,000
marks on an express train to Munich
whence they were to be smuggled across
the Swiss border.

Robberies at railroad stations from
freight cars have been increasing to a
great extent. Countless cases of false
papers for the delivery of goods have been
discovered, usually after it was too late.
The discovery of a siding at a suburban
station led to the discovery of a huge
windle originated in Holland, conduct-
ed from the Rhineland, and making use
of false bills of lading. Many railroad
men were involved in a small way for their
share in handling the faked bills of lad-
ing.

The constant winding extends to every
imaginable kind of food and raw
material. A young man appeared recent-
ly at a storehouse in central Berlin and
asked to have some cases stored. When
the warehouse watchman saw the cases he
was suspicious because they came from the
imperial textile plant at Zwickau, so he
reported their presence and investigation
showed 3,000 yards of textiles worth
120,000 marks, and the young man
was captured by a man. He had procured
the cloth on a forged order bearing the
signature of the textile authorities.

BOTH'S AGENDA NOTE.

General Botha's note at the funeral of
General Smuts, mentioned the following
examples of General Botha's noble and
magnanimous character.

"In the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles
on June 28th," he said, "the German
representatives were called on to sign the
Peace Treaty with its inevitable humili-
ation. General Botha surveyed the scene,
and wrote on his agenda paper the
following words:—

"God's judgments will be applied with
justice to all peoples under the new
and we shall preserve in prayer that they
may be applied to mankind in charity
and peace and a Christian spirit. To-
day I think back to May 31st, 1902,"
(The signing of the Treaty of Vereeniging
which ended the Boer War).

moonlight or starlight by the sand dunes
and the sea. It is the chief place in Bel-
gium. The best society is there in little
villages amid the dunes within view of
Zeebrugge, where this morning I saw the
scene of that astounding exploit of the
British navy and the destruction which
still remains close to these little villas.
At Zand is a battery of 13-inch naval guns
wonderfully camouflaged among the dunes
built by Germans (and damaged beyond
use before they left). To defend the coast
against the British fleet. The sight of
these monsters in concrete beds is a hor-
rible reminder of war that was here along
the shore of Belgium and not far away
at Heyst and Blankenberge many houses
were hit by shellfire. To Zoute-Knock
people go to forget the war and present
troubles, and on the Digue they dance and
dance.

It is a pretty sight I must confess.
There are dancing girls there of the
best, and families and lots of children
and English girls, and Americans, and
Poles and Czechoslovaks with young men,
who I found, had been prisoners in Ger-
many or officers at Dixmude, or had been
in pleasant exile in England during the
war. The orchestra for the dance was
not magnificent. It was a simple piano,
worked by the untiring arms of a humble
philanthropist not without reward. It
played "Tippelary" and "The Broken
Doll" unconsciously to the rhythm of the
fox trot and the one step. Outside the
cafes sat the fathers and mothers of the
dancers, smiling as they watched the
swaying of the young couples in the
fantastic steps and queer, rhythmic
kaleidoscope of that dance on the Digue.

Next to me sat a man who had factories
at Ypres and Lille and a Messines,
and homes of buildings. Some of his girls
were dancing there, and he smiled as he
watched them pass, greeting him with
their eyes over the shoulders of their
cavaliers.

"It is youth that dances on the edge
of ruin," he said in French. "It is
youth that dances to the tune of life;
thank God for that."

In Brussels the opera was crowded at
the performance of "Le Jongleur de
Notre Dame" and "Scherezade," a
violent contrast between the Christian
faith in its simplest expression and pas-
sion in its most cruel and voluptuous
form. In the streets were crowds of
laughing people and of troops of soldiers
in the public places so far as it could be
seen through the day and war widows and
mutilated men led the procession of de-
monstration demanding the means of life.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new first-class steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILLINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"	—	—	Tuesday, Dec. 2nd, 1919.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	—	—	Wednesday, Dec. 31st, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	—	—	Wednesday, Jan. 23rd, 1920.

ALSO

The following U.S. Shipping Board vessels

S.S.	Sails from	Due to sail
	San Francisco	from Hongkong
S.S. "WEST INSCRIP"	Oct. 25th, 1919	Dec. 17th, 1919.
S.S. "WEST GADDOA"	Oct. 30th, 1919	Dec. 24th, 1919.
S.S. "WEST CONOB"	Nov. 1st, 1919	Dec. 28th, 1919.
S.S. "WEST VACA"	Nov. 10th, 1919	Jan. 3rd, 1920.
S.S. "WEST KADOR"	Nov. 20th, 1919	Jan. 10th, 1920.
S.S. "WEST NERIS"	Dec. 23rd, 1919	Feb. 11th, 1920.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and
South American ports.
For further information apply to—
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., Alexandra Building, Chater Road,
Telephone 141. Cable Address "S. LANO."

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

"AILING" SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KWAISANG"	Tues, 2nd Dec, 2 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LOKANG"	Thurs, 4th Dec, 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"HOPANG"	Fri, 5th Dec, 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"F. OSHING"	Fri, 5th Dec, 8 a.m.
KOBE	"LAISANG"	Fri, 5th Dec, 8 p.m.
"ANILA"	"VUENSANG"	Fri, 5th Dec, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"HANGANG"	Sat, 6th Dec, 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SAWIT"	Sat, 6th Dec, 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"FAUSANG"	Mon, 8th Dec, 5 p.m.
KOBE	"KUMSANG"	Sat, 13th Dec, 5 p.m.
KOBE	"YATSHING"	Wed, 17th Dec, 5 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Sat, 20th Dec, Noon.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and
Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits
and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and
Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can
be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all
Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good
passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo,
calling at Hoihow when convenient.

ORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by
steamer having ample accommodation for passengers.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between
Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and (Chefoo).

For Freight or passage apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 514. General Managers.

Cable Address

Kawakisen, Kobe.

Bentley's, A.B.C. 5th Ed.

and Scott's Codes.

Telephone: Sanzenjiya

2814, 3834.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP Y20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUMURA

Managing Director: Mr. MASAAYA ABE

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And, under the Company's management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA,

No. 8, Bunko, Kobe.

[1400]

LLOYD TRIESTINO

For SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and TRIESTE

S.S. "PERSIA"

S.S. "AFRICA"

For freight or passage apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

For NEW YORK via Panama Canal
S.S. "SUVERIC" sailing about end of January.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(RUFFMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHINHUA"	On 2nd Dec. 9 A.M.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HATYONG	"KAI FONG"	On 2nd Dec. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 2nd Dec. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 4th Dec. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TRINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 6th Dec. 4 P.M.
WUBU	"HOIHOW"	On 7th Dec. Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 9th Dec. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tringtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow. For Freight or Passage apply to—

Telephone 28

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAICHING"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY	2nd Dec. at 1 P.M.
"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	FRIDAY	5th Dec. at Noon.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY	9th Dec. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

(Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"KNIGHT TEMPLAR" via Panama 22nd Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option. Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE on THE BANK LINE, LTD. HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. BEISS & CO. CANTON.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA,

APCAR AND EASTERN &

AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,

AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TRAZ-OS-MONTES"	12,000	3rd Dec.	London, Vladivostok via Suez.
"DILWARA"	5,500	16th Dec.	Straits, Ceylon, Bombay.
"NOVARA"	7,000	19th Dec.	MASSILLON & LONDON direct.
"KASHEGAR"	9,000	29th Dec.	—Do—

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"ARRATOON APCAR"	4,500	3rd Dec.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	30th Jan.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Queensland Ports and Sydney.
"EASTERN"	4,000	16th Feb.	—Do—

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"ARRATOON APCAR"	4,500	3rd Dec. 10 A.M.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"DILWARA"	5,500	16th Dec. 4 P.M.	Shanghai.
"JAPAN"	6,000	15th Dec.	Shanghai & Kobe.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets interchangeable. 1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo. All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Passengers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice. Passengers not more than 21st Dec. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 21, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.Operating the following "U.S. Navy" type steamers:
For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"ENDICOTT"	(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)	About Dec. 4th.
"ELKTON"	...	About Dec. 8th.
"ELDRIDGE"	...	About Dec. 14th.
"EDMORE"	...	About Dec. 28th.
"CITY OF SPOKANE"	...	About Jan. 5th.
"ICONIUM"	...	About Jan. 20th.
"SEATTLE SPIRIT"	...	About Feb. 1st.
"WHEATLAND"	...	About Feb. 15th.

For PORTLAND direct.

"WABAN"	(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)	About Dec. 19th.
"WAWALONA"	...	About Dec. 29th.

For Freight and Particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANHATTAN.

FOR NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE"

will be despatched for NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL on or about December 6th.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	Dec. 2nd
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Dec. 5th (from Yokohama)
TENYO MARU	23,000	Dec. 18th
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Jan. 15th
PENSA MARU	8,000	Feb. 3rd, 1920.

* omitting Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,900	Jan. 9th, 1920.
ANJO MARU	18,400	Mar. 15th.
SEIYO MARU	16,100	May, 11th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Date
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PORTHOS" 12,000 tons	On or about 11th Jan. 1920
	"AMAZON" 10,000 tons	On or about 26th Jan.
MARSEILLES VIA HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAUD, SUEZ	"SPHINX" 20,000 tons	On or about 16th Dec.
	"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000 tons	On or about 26th Dec.
SHANGHAI	"SCHARNHORST" 10,000 tons	On or about 30th Dec.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 740.

R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALPS MARU" Beginning of December.
"AMUR MARU" End of Dec. or early Jan.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
"SUMATRA MARU" Middle of December.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"KASADO MARU" Friday, 7th DecemberSAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.
"UNNAN MARU" Wednesday, 3rd December.SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.
"KUNAJIRI MARU" Thursday, 11th December.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"ARABIA MARU" Saturday, 20th December.

JAPAN PORTS—Mojji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.
"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 7th December.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 4th December.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons, 10,000 tons, 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" 13th Jan. 1920.
"CHINA" Jan. 5th, 1920.
"NILE" Dec. 20th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

C. H. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Ltd. and Passenger Agents.
100, Queen's Street, Hongkong. Tel. 1549.
Prince's Buildings.

